

ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS SENDING FAY JACKSON TRIUMPHS!

MISS FAY M. JACKSON TO ENGLAND TO COVER CORONATION OF THE KING

Only American Negro Woman to Sit in Westminster Abbey During the Coronation.

Brilliant Writer Will Present Racial Slants Of Great Event, Also Visit Continental Capitols

Chicago, Jan. 7 (ANP)—Sailing from New York harbor January 9 for Paris, France, Fay M. Jackson, newly appointed European correspondent for the Associated Negro Press, arrived in Chicago New Year's Day en route to New York City.

One of the West's most outstanding Journalists, Miss Jackson has served as editor and publisher of the California News and West Coast representative of the A. N. P. for a number of years and was the first Negro accredited by the Motion Picture Producers and Directors Association as a Hollywood correspondent for motion picture news.

In Paris, Miss Jackson will have a special presentation before the French Parliament as an agent of goodwill from the Associated Negro Press and will cover the coronation of King George VI in London. She will remain in Europe approximately eight months.

Her appointment by Claude A. Barnett, director of the news syndicate, is said to make a distinctive advance in plans of the organization to increase its service to member papers by maintaining a special correspondent in Europe for the dispatch of material of particular interest to American Negro readers.

"Young and aggressive Miss Jackson's varied experiences in newspaper work fits her admirably for the duties we have assigned to her and we have every belief that she will set a high standard in American Negro journalism," Mr. Barnett said.

Interviewed in the offices of the ANP this week, the young woman expressed a serious concern for the advancement of journalism in race papers.

"I do appreciate the privilege of serving my race and an opportunity to advance in the field which I have chosen as a career. It is one indication that Negro journalists

need not be limited in their ambitions to go as far as any other race if they have the real desire to go places and do things," she said.

"My appointment is one of those 'cinderella things' that came out of a clear sky without any conscious design on my part. I do not feel that I have any more of an advantage than a thousand and one other newshawks I know. I have seen the growing interest of the white press in Negro news and, being an editor myself, have realized how much we have to depend on stale news and rewrite stories for our copy. Like many others, perhaps, it occurred to me that the Negro race will soon lose its last and most important vestige of power if we do not keep pace with other newspapers and other sources of news supply.

"The apparent indifference of our people to their newspapers is appalling the country over. Some of them actually brag about not reading or subscribing to a single Negro newspaper—until they get into trouble and then the newspaper editor is the first one appealed to because they realize sometimes too late, that the newspaper is, after all, the real spokesman for the people.

"An unprostituted Negro press is undoubtedly the only salvation for the race," Miss Jackson said. When we lose that medium of expression we become, more than ever, pawns for exploitation at the hands of those who take advantage of every opportunity to discredit the race.

"In my travels abroad, it shall be my aim and object to record events just as they are, without embellishment. I shall attempt to present the news affecting our people without bias or prejudice, giving due credit to the cause as well as the effect of the progress of Negroes encountered on the trip. It will doubtless be an illuminating experience for some of our readers as it certainly will be for me."

In one of the most brilliant episodes in the history of Negro journalism, Miss Fay M. Jackson was the only American Negro woman to sit in Westminster Abbey during the coronation of King George VI. She was admitted as the special representative of the Associated Negro Press and with Rudolph Dunbar, ANP's regular European correspondent, covered every phase of the greatest royal spectacle of the century.

Miss Jackson and Mr. Dunbar, who were the only Negro newspaper representatives permitted within the Abbey, were shown unusual courtesies by English officials and

Miss Jackson who is ordinarily that Pacific Coast correspondent for ANP, and editor of the California News in Los Angeles, spent four months in London preparing for coverage of the coronation, and she and Mr. Dunbar are to be credited with one of the best reporting jobs ever turned out for Negro newspapers. She will sail for America on May 19. Mr. Dunbar remains at his post in London.

SCORED!



This is Fay Jackson, special representative of ANP at the coronation of King George VI, the British press. Their cabled reports covering every phase of the epochal event and giving particular emphasis as well as authentic reports upon the part played by people of color during the great pageant, will appear in the leading colored papers this week.

The American colored girl was assigned to a regular press seat in Parliament during her stay in London. On Monday, she was the guest of honor at a tea given by Louise Morgan of the News-Chronicle, and regarded as Great Britain's foremost newswoman. A large number of newsmen, novelists and writers of other nationalities were present, including two of Time's (American) correspondents.

NEW TEACHERS' MAGAZINE IS OUT

50 Negro Educators on Consultant Staff of Publication

Argus
WASHINGTON, Sept. — (A.N.P.)— The first issue of The National Educational Outlook Among Negroes was put into circulation on September 11. This new magazine of digest size is a monthly devoted to the advancement of education among Negroes. It has been designed to serve the interests of teachers on all educational levels, and in all sections, administrators of schools and colleges, school patrons, students and pupils. The magazine will serve as a medium of expression for those who have ideas and suggestions for the solution of educational problems and as a permanent record of the progress of education among Negroes.

The magazine is published by The National Education Press, Inc., Washington, D.C. More than fifty of the outstanding educational leaders are active in it, and T. Edward Davis is editor.

MOVES TO WASHINGTON

Argus
The International Negro Press, Albert L. Hypps, director, distributors of cartoons and cartoons to newspapers throughout the country, moved its offices from 2132 Seventh avenue, 13 4901 Seventh street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., the Southern Aid Building, Monday.

Newspaper Editors Had Same Woes and Joys 100 Years Ago

Twenty years before emancipation and the sectional controversy, free colored men under Charles B. Ray were publishing a four-page paper, "The Colored American," in New York, and a perusal of the paper shows that the old-time editors had much in common with those of today.

The first colored newspaper in the North was started in 1837 by Philip A. Bell and called "The Weekly Advocate," the name being changed to "The Colored American." In 1837, it was taken over by Charles Ray but discontinued in 1842.

Published during slavery, when the holding of slaves was a hot and controversial subject, the paper agitated for the freedom of the slaves. It supported William Lloyd Garrison and anti-slavery societies. However, the "Colored American" was definitely against immigration of freed men to the West Indies because of the bad conditions in existence there. The paper also did its best to aid escaping slaves.

Unlike the newspapers of today, there were no big headlines or sensational make-up. It compared favorably with the other newspapers of that day.

Letters Published

Letters from well known slave holders who realized that slavery was wrong, and reports of speeches made at various meetings considered important for the colored community to read about, took up all the columns on the front page.

The news of the week was featured on the inside pages and many of the news stories contained editorial comment, while the newspapers of today, exclude

all editorial comment from news stories.

Meetings, marriages, deaths and births were all included in the column marked "General Intelligence".

The masthead of the paper was set in old English type. The paper itself contained four pages, a little larger than those used in today's tabloids, as the sheets were thirteen inches wide. Each page had four columns, seventeen ems wide, as compared to the eleven and twelve em widths in vogue today. There was a half inch margin on one side, and an inch and a quarter margin on the other.

The printed matter was set solidly, without subheads or pictures, and the heads on all articles were very small, although the article itself might take up the whole page.

Had Features

There were no ads on the front page. The paper had a children's department, short story department, and editorials, many of which touched on immigration. Notices of fraternal organizations were also given.

The subscription rate was \$2 per year, and no subscription was accepted for less than six months. Although the paper was printed nearly a hundred years ago, the paper used, which seems to have a large cloth content is well preserved, and comparatively white, and the ink is quite legible.

Evidently, the stage was in ill repute at that time, for there are no ads of minstrels or plays, but this notice appears:

"Mr. Parsons. This gentleman, of whom so much has been said during the last twelve months, has a second time renounced the stage, and was on last week received into the fellowship of the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Louisville."

The present custom of drug stores to sell things in no way connected with drugs is evident.

"The Colored American," dated May 2, 1840, there is an ad which reads:

"To White washers. — Whiting, Baltimore, Chrone, Yellow, Orange, Green and Lemon, Glue, etc., for sale at the lowest wholesale prices at Dr. Smith's Drug Store, 93 West Broadway. These articles are warranted equal to any in the city, and are sold lower than they can be obtained elsewhere."

Advertising Method

The idea of getting customer sympathy by advertising goods as being manufactured in the United States, or manufactured in accordance with accepted labor conditions, is not new either, for one ad had a large head which announced that the merchandise was:

"Free Labor Goods"

The ad read as follows: "Free labor sugar, molasses, coffee, rice, etc., constantly for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at the Sugar Store, 141 Bowery, by Pekkins and Towne, sugar, tea and coffee dealers. N. B. Goods carefully put up and sent to any part of the city or country."

Another ad, that of "David J. Huntington, watch and clock maker, 199 Greenwich Street, one door from Vesey Street, New York," announced that "watches, jewelry, silver spoons, spectacles, pencil cases, thimbles, German silver, plated spoons, pocket-books, etc., are for sale on reasonable terms, and watches and clocks of all descriptions repaired and warranted."

The ad also contained a special notice to this effect:

"N.B. As the subscriber intends to transact his business as the Bible directs, all who are in want of any articles in his line, or who have watches or clocks that need repairing will find it to their advantage to give him a call. March 28th, 1840."

The paper published quite a

few apologies, as can be seen have always had their troubles from the following excerpts:

"Apology—We must apologize to H. Dresser, Esq., for the awkward position in which we placed him, in appending his name to of the country's most efficiently run institutions, the post office, less oversight between the printer and ourself."

"Apology No. 2—We also apologize to friend Rogers of the Herald of Freedom for the abrupt manner in which we cut short his remarks upon the merits of our paper. It was done by the printer in our absence, who set up until he thought he had got all that was necessary."

"Correction—In the extra we published in January last, in our remarks upon Trinidad we stated, in speaking of one person whom, we were informed, did but one task per day, that we thought he must be lazy."

"We came to this decision, in contrasting his labor with those who said they had done three tasks per day; but later facts convince us that we were hasty in that expression, and our informant, who claims our respect, thinks we ought to take that back and we most cheerfully do so."

Editor Dissents

The paper published a letter addressed to "colored abolitionists," signed by T. Van Rensselaer, white, urging that colored people from all parts of the country send representatives to an abolitionists' meeting to be held May 12, 1840.

The editor published the letter, but added in a note below, that he "dissents from the above call of my friend, T. Rensselaer."

"Let those of them come who will, without any extra effort to bring them there," he adds.

As reasons for not urging many colored people to attend, he stated that "in view of the conflicting sentiments and feelings among our friends, which we fear will occupy too much of the meeting, we concluded that it was not best to make any extra effort to secure a large delegation of our people. . . . We are not pleased with seeing anti-slavery men quarrel."

Evidently, newspaper editors

The paper gives some idea of the inconveniences suffered in the early days of what is now one of the country's most efficiently run institutions, the post office, for each edition carries notices, and articles, urging that matter sent to the editor be postpaid.

All Angles Explained

Under the heading "Postage," the following article appears:

"We have to inform our friends that our terms are that postage must be paid on all letters sent to us, in all cases, whether they contain money or no money, unless it be \$5 or upwards, in which case we need not be subjected to postage, as the Postmaster, if requested, will always write everything necessary, and frank the letter, in accordance with the notice from the Postmaster General, found in another column."

"We shall now come to this conclusion, to take no letters from the Post Office, one which the postage may not be paid, unless they contain money, in which case the postage will always be double."

"When they contain less than \$5, we shall in all cases charge the postage to the subscriber, and credit him for the amount, with the postage deducted. The same will also be done when a single letter is paid for, which contains money, as the balance will have to be paid by us at this office."

"We received two weeks ago a letter from a friend in Granville, Ohio, containing two dollars, which cost us 50 cents, and ten per cent discount upon the money, making 70 cents."

"We shall now have to credit the brother with one dollar and thirty cents, instead of two dollars. We presume he did not think of this, and upon being reminded of it, will do so no more."

School Advertises

An advertising from a boarding school for girls offers fourteen weeks of room, board, and lodging at a cost of \$35. The ad reads:

"Young Ladies' Domestic Seminary—The summer term of this institution will commence on the first Thursday (7th) of May. The course of instruction will be the same as that heretofore pursued,

embracing an extensive course in English literature and sciences, physical, mathematical, mental, and moral.

"Tuition and board, including furnished rooms, fuel and light, per term of fourteen weeks, \$35.

"A deduction made from the above for the labor of the young ladies in the domestic department.

"A small class of pupils under fourteen years of age, not to exceed six in number, will be received."

H. H. Kellogg, Principal
Clinton, Oneida Co., N.Y.,
March 26, 1840.

Agreed at Times

Just as the editor felt it his privilege to dissent with the ideas expressed in certain editorials, he also took it upon himself to agree with some others.

For instance after an article more than a column long telling of a meeting of the Stewards' and Cooks' Marine Benevolent Society, in which a balance of \$548.42 was reported in the treasury, he added this comment:

"We fully agree in the opinion expressed of this noble institution. These noble sons, who traverse the waters, shall have our best wishes for their prosperity, and the success of their praiseworthy institution. We shall say more when we have more time. Ed. Col. Am."

The Digest - -

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

Federal Service

Since last writing this column, the writer has been called to the Federal service at Washington. The job to be done was one of national proportions—promoting the Unemployment Census through all the states where colored people reside.

It was interesting to sit in the Department of Commerce Building and command the machinery of the United States Government in this huge undertaking. Within four days 15,000 letters were in the mails, all signed by this writer. I, who thought I was accustomed to writing a good many letters, suddenly turned out more letters than I had ever seen at any one time. Letters went to people whose names I did not know, who I had never seen and probably would never see.



FLOYD CALVIN

When Uncle Sam wants to do something, he is certainly able. All that is necessary is to get him to the point where he is ready and willing. He will pay for what he wants, and he wants what he pays for. When he sends his men out on a trip, they go right. They have the whole Government behind them; and those of the public with whom Government officials come in contact, respect the Government officials because it is the Government that is behind them.

If you heard of the Unemployment Census through the colored press or by letter, it was Uncle Sam's Special Consultant in action.

Growing Press

There are signs all around us that the press is growing. We have noted the color work on a large Chicago weekly, which has become routine mechanical performance. In Washington there is a news-picture magazine which is rapidly ahead in the weekly field.

Recently, in Baltimore, another large weekly installed a giant press which is a credit to any modern newspaper plant, white or colored. Out in Pennsylvania one of the best circulation men in the country, regardless of race, continues to drive the reading clientele of his paper to new heights. On the West Coast, a woman publisher is giving good account of herself.

These signs are heartening to the veteran journalist who has watched the press come up, inch by inch, from the old flat-bed presses to the streamlined mechanical giants of today.

19th Anniversary

On November 11 the writer had been tugging away at journalism for nineteen years. On the day the World War closed, he dived into printer's ink, and remains there, a confirmed addict.

On this anniversary we were in Washington watching the wheels of the government go round—even helping to direct their turning—but we were thinking of the press and its mission in Negro life. Our interest in the Negro press has been, basically, its philosophy, and its possibilities in the expanding social life of the Negro. In our view, the press should take the lead in promoting the public welfare, and refuse longer to be used by Tom, Dick and Harry, who

at heart, scorn the editor and his instrument, but who, nevertheless find it impossible to gain commanding influence in the group without them.

The newspaper business is growing more and more impersonal, it is true, but after all, the newspaper itself must have a personality. If the newspaper is to be colorless, then it lacks personality; if it is to be live, wide-awake, then it has personality. The hope of this writer is that our newspapers will take on less and less of the personal characteristic of the individual editors and owners, but that they will be given a personality devoted to the public weal, which it will be possible to maintain from ownership to ownership, or from editorship to editorship.

THE WORTH OF NEGRO NEWSPAPERS

"The apparent indifference of our people to their news papers is appalling the country over. Some of them brag about not reading or subscribing to a single Negro newspaper until they get into trouble and then the newspaper editor is the first one appealed to because they realize, sometimes too late, that the newspaper is, after all, the real spokesman for the people. An unprostituted Negro press is undoubtedly the only salvation for the race. When we lose that medium of expression we become more than ever, pawns for exploitation at the hands of those who take advantage of every opportunity to discredit the race."

The above is a quotation from Miss Fay M. Jackson, an outstanding journalist who said this week for Europe to cover newspaper assignments for the Associated Negro Press. We rate her remarks as just about as true and timely as any that could be made in defense of colored newspapers of the United States. What Miss Jackson says can be applied particularly to our own experience in the field covered by the Nashville Globe and Independent.

While we are flattered by the increased circulation our paper is gaining weekly as well as by the many fine compliments we are receiving from our reading public, we nevertheless are ashamed to admit that some of the supposed intelligencia of the race here in our midst belong to that thoughtless group who boast of the fact that they do not read colored newspapers. To this group may be added another element which arrogates to itself the right to criticize the make-up and content of our newspapers.

Thoughtful members of the race here in Nashville as elsewhere realize fully that practically all of the news which keeps the Negro race before the world as a group of people who are doing something besides committing crimes is to be found in Negro newspapers. We are proud to assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that twenty-five years from now should one come to Nashville to write a history of the Negro race of this community that person will be compelled to consult the files of this newspaper if he expects to write a history complimentary of what we of this generation accomplished.

We do not deery daily newspapers. We subscribe for them ourselves and pay for them regularly. We realize that the regular reading of daily newspapers of one's community is necessary to keep informed on what is going on in the community and in the world at large. At the same time we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that, for the most part, daily newspapers have their own ideas of "what's the news" with regard to the colored race. It is our crimes, (of which we have far too many), which generally makes first page and get a big play in our daily newspapers. Ridicule of the humble attempts of the race to do something worth while also is part of code which governs many daily newspapers.

Seldom, if ever, would colored women, regardless of their standing or respectability be referred to in respectable terms if there were not Negro newspapers to accord them their just deserts. Social events, including weddings and other big af-

fairs are published exclusively in colored newspapers. Daily newspapers are usually fair in giving space for brief reports of colored church services, but these papers do not give in detail even as much about what goes on in white churches as this newspaper publishes about colored churches of Nashville and vicinity.

The colored newspaper, is, as Miss Jackson suggests, the most potent tribune of the race when it comes to interpreting for the world the heart throbs of the race, with any assurance that the world will see and know what we desire and what we oppose.

This newspaper makes no appeal for support merely because it is an institution of the colored race. The appeal is made on the claim that it prints and publishes each week more news of exclusive interest to colored people than any other newspaper of this city and section. Because of this fact it deserves a place in every colored family of the city and surrounding territory.

We know that the faithful readers of this newspaper join us at the beginning of this new year, in the hope that all members of the race will become more appreciative of the debt they owe to the publishers of newspapers which gather and proclaim to the world the real worthwhile things which institutions and individuals of the race are doing. We are not wholly a criminal race; we are not wholly a race which enjoys being held up to scorn and ridicule. But even if the newspapers which continually herald our shortcomings and live up to their code of always "playing the Negro down" should desist from these practices, there still would be a need of colored newspapers, devoted to the task of giving a fair picture of what colored men and women are doing in a constructive way and so appreciative of the high responsibility inherent in newspaper publishing as never to use an opportunity for uplifting by devoting it to cowardly attacks upon the real or fancied enemies of the publishers.

Guest Editorial

EDITOR'S NOTE: Each week the editor extends an invitation to some reader of THE EAGLE to write a short editorial on any subject of interest to Negroes. This week Miss Lucille Gaines, recent transfer to Cleveland, who is a student of journalism and member of the EAGLE staff, writes the editorial.

THE POWER OF THE NEGRO PRESS

FEW of the millions of newspaper readers ever stop to realize the unlimited power of the press, or the influence which it exerts over their lives.

The press is undoubtedly the strongest factor in the formulating of public opinion and creating of public sentiment that there is. The radio has, of course, usurped some power, but, notwithstanding, the newspaper remains the greatest messenger of the people, by the people, and for the people.

The press has always been recognized as a vital element in the "life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness" of a nation — so much so, that it has played a most important role in the United States history — and even in the making of the Constitution.

But the Negro Press has added power and is far more meaningful, not only to Negroes but to the country as a whole.

Since the Negro as a group has not yet decided just what place he will take in America's future — whether he will remain a distinct racial group, pledging allegiance to the American flag and fighting for its principles, but still governed by a spirit of race consciousness, be it fostered by race pride or race prejudice; or whether he will become wholly absorbed in America's melting pot, trying to forget race and color (although the latter will be more difficult for the Negro than for other groups) in an effort to become integrated in American life with national patriotism as an incentive, the necessity for a medium of expression is obvious. But since the powers that be — in such matters — have, up to the present time, definitely designated the Negro as a separate and distinct group (and even a "problem") there is a real need for the Negro to have a "Voice" of his own.

For, the Negro is seldom mentioned in the daily newspaper except as a criminal — unless he in the rarest instances when he has performed some universally recognized achievement. The Negro's political life seems never significant except during a political campaign, — unless there be some dissension, strife, or factionism within the group itself. No battles for advancement and progress are being continually waged through the press for the Negro—who, according to Westbrook Pegler is probably the most contend element in American society.

Yet the Negro does perform recognizable achievements, daily. His businesses and industries must be pushed. His political functions are becoming more and

more significant not only to himself but to the public in general. These must be presented authentically and unbiased. The advancement of his social and educational life must be continually fostered. When there is a crime committed by a member of the group (and they are committed daily by every group) the facts should be given to Mr. and Mrs. Public in a true and just manner.

All of this has been and is being done through the Negro Press.

With these facts in mind, what manner of man is it who prides himself on saying: "Oh, I never read the Negro papers; I read the Tribune, Times, and Herald, but for some reason or other I just don't find time for MY OWN"?

Labor Issue Now Facing The Negro Press, Says G. James Fleming

(By G. JAMES FLEMING for Calvin Service)

NEW YORK—Negro papers are also doing, and trying to do, a better news-covering job for their readers. The Afro-American sent its star reporter by air to Mississippi in April to get first hand facts in a lynching and then followed that by sending him to the coronation of King George VI for those stories which the press associations and daily papers would not carry. The Associated Negro Press also covered the coronation and had the story on the way to its 112 member papers less than six hours after the King was crowned.

The Pittsburgh Courier sent J. A. Rogers to Ethiopia during the Italian invasion; the Amsterdam News had its own man at the Olympics; the Kansas City Call, Afro-American, Amsterdam News, Norfolk Journal and Guide and the Philadelphia Tribune had two expert writers from their joint staffs at the Decatur trial of the Scottsboro boys, who by wire and mail covered every angle of the case; the Amsterdam News used short-wave radio and other papers sent staff writers to cover the recent Ohio Valley floods; several papers maintain writers in Washington and in the important cities of their state; and in important sports events like the Joe Louis fights, reporters and camera men of the Negro press are significantly present, using air mail and telegraph whenever needed to bring the news to readers.

Some papers get out two or more editions each week in order to better serve their readers throughout the country, and in Atlanta, Ga., we have had for the past six years, the only Negro-owned daily in America—The Atlanta World.

THE LABOR ISSUE

Negro newspapers have reached the place they now occupy because editors and publishers and working newspapermen have believed first that they were engaged in a great cause, a great service to the race. So all worked together sacrificially, finding the greatest reward in a race rising and advancing. When there was money, all ate; when there

was none, all starved. All helped to bring money into the paper; all helped to make the paper bigger, more influential; all worked to get bigger and better presses and other machinery—until today the Negro Press includes plants valued at more than a million and a half dollars, and employs about 1,500 full time people, while giving part time work to hundreds of others.

The Negro press is no longer the struggling enterprise it once was, and Negro publishers are no longer interested alone in serving the race well. Like the rest of the fourth estate, Negro newspaper publishing is becoming, in a major way, business first; Negro publishers are putting the emphasis on profits, and those of tomorrow will be even more profit minded (if the present economic order continues). They will sell "race pride" and "race-consciousness" like some other American editors sell liberalism, because it is profitable to do so, and they will ask their readers and workers to "cooperate, cooperate, cooperate" in helping to build a great Negro enterprise, but self-interest—power for self, position for self, profits for self will be the principal concern; in that direction the trend points. Here are some examples:

"LOOK AT THE RECORD"

(1) Negro newspaper owners have used up tons of ink writing and printing editorials deploring the poor salaries paid Negro workers.

(2) They have long complained of the bars against Negroes raised by organized labor.

(3) They have argued "race pride"

and "race consciousness" to win porters, mechanics, miners and support for themselves and excused other white workers are also "out-when needed. Now, what is the rec-siders," when editors and publishers ord?

Negro publishers while deploring their unions? Or is it that Negro starvation wages for the cotton pick-publishers want all Negro workers er, the ditch digger, the domestic organized except their own? worker, and others, nevertheless, **FLEMING CONCLUDES**

sponge and chisel all they can to beat. Starting out with the high purpose the wages of their employees down of making Negroes free, the Negro They find money for buying presses, Press has passed through its years erecting new buildings, putting on of sacrifice and starvation to where it any junkets they devise to expand is becoming increasingly a money-their own egos, but for paying wag-making venture.

es and salaries to the workers, in With a fine record to its credit and general they have none or little. looked upon as a "race enterprise" to

There are Negro publishers, today, be proud of, the Negro Press still who are paying reporters \$4 to \$6 has its hold on the imagination of per week, leaving it to these work-the masses, but it is for all of us to ers to eke out their existence as best recognize that there is more than they can (by taking handouts and "race pride" and "race conscious- graft from wherever they can get it.) ness" motivating the men who own I don't mean to say that there are these papers, and that there is no no Negro newspapermen getting \$45 attempt "to wreck Negro business" per week, but that the whole attempt where \$4, or \$3 or even \$20 per week is to keep pay low. Certainly, too, men try to get a living wage or bet-high pay for one or two people, does ter working conditions.

NEGRO NEWSPAPER

What is the function of Negro newspapers now that white dailies have adopted the policy of publishing news items concerning Negroes on a separate page in a special edition sold exclusively in territory occupied by Negroes?

This question was addressed to the writer by a junior and a student of sociology at the Virginia Union University. The question is doubtless on the tongues of thousands of other Negroes and particularly in Richmond where Negro newspapers are facing the problem of meeting the situation provoked as a result of this new policy on the part of the white dailies.

The answer is simple when comparisons are made and thought is applied to the subject.

Negro newspapers are special pleaders for an oppressed and exploited group, giving expression to their aspirations and ambitions and voicing their protests against the wrongs and injustices practiced against them, while white newspapers, through their new policy, are us-

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD
Few obstacles thrown in the way of Negroes have been as vicious as the bars maintained for so many years by organized labor and, rightfully, the Negro press has unceasingly exposed, protested and attacked this discrimination. Into this picture has come the American Newspaper Guild, a union of working newspapermen, which from its beginning has welcomed Negro newspapermen, regardless of race, color, or anything. But have Negro publishers encouraged their men to join? No. Perhaps, we have no right to expect them to. All I am pointing out here is that, while these publishers want a better deal for every other working Negro, they are like every other

group of employers in a capitalistic society. Not only have they not smiled on their workers joining the guild, but.....have gone so far as to call the Guild "outsiders" with "no racial or financial interest" in the Negro community. Yet if this is true of a union for newspapermen, why isn't it true also, that white un-

ing Negroes simply as a means to an end.

12-11-37
Negro newspapers are uncensored by the whites and publish news concerning Negroes without reservations, while all news concerning Negroes submitted to white dailies is carefully censored. Only such news as is harmless, which does not threaten the present racial status quo and which does not emphasize the injustices meted out to Negroes under the existing social and economic order is allowed to pass the desk in the offices of white dailies.

Richmond
Negro newspapers are distinctively the voice of Negroes while white newspapers with segregated pages are the subtle voice of Jacobs. They rely upon the hairy hand of cajolery and the blindness of Negroes to rob them, with their own acquiescence and consent of their American birthright of absolute equality even in the publication of the news.

Negro newspapers are crusaders for the right of Negroes while white newspapers with jim crow pages are using them as pawns in a business adventure.

These comparisons suffice to show that the issue resolves itself into one of business and money versus justice and a square deal.

The function therefore, of Negro newspapers in the light of the situation, is to keep struggling to proclaim the truth, regardless of adverse circumstances and unfair competition, until a blinded race becomes conscious and awakened to the deception and exploitation imbedded in this jim crow policy adopted by white dailies. Resentment will surely follow such an awakening.

Scott Newspapers Have Circulation of 117,350 Weekly

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

ATLANTA, Ga.—(C)—The Scott Newspaper Syndicate, 210 Auburn avenue, founded August 5, 1928, by the late W. A. Scott, and now managed by C. A. Scott, younger brother of the founder, prints 117,350 papers each week, it was revealed in a circulation statement sent to

New York last week for publication in the 1938 International Year Book number of Editor & Publisher.

The Scott Syndicate, which prints twenty-four newspapers—twenty-one in full and three in part—admits ownership of four papers: The Atlanta Daily World, the Atlanta World, national weekly, the Memphis World, South's oldest semi-weekly, and the Birmingham World. The Atlanta Daily World, which was established on March 2, 1932, has a circulation of 9,100, (which means it circulates 63,700 copies weekly in Atlanta. The Atlanta World, national weekly, has a circulation of 5,000; the Memphis World circulates 7,200 copies twice a week, and the Birmingham World, 7,100 copies twice a week, making a total weekly circulation of 97,300 copies of papers owned outright by the Scott interests.

The Scott Syndicate prints seventeen other papers, scattered over the country in Baton Rouge, La., Ft. Worth, Texas, Miami, Florida, Youngstown, Ohio, Atlantic City, N. J., Peoria, Illinois, Detroit, Michigan, and other cities, and three papers are printed in part, for Charlotte, N. C., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and Salisbury, N. C. These papers have a total circulation of 20,050, which added to the circulation of the regular Scott papers, makes a total of 117,350 papers printed in the Scott plant each week.

The Scott printing plant is now one of the show places of Atlanta, being visited regularly by distinguished people from all parts of the country.

THE NEGRO PRESS

While we are accustomed to hearing in a general way about the influence of the press, Negroes as a unit give very little thought to Negro papers and the part they play in the life of the group. These papers are not only a strong arm of defense but are an open sesame to the Negro, offering the race opportunities for self-expression that are not to be had elsewhere. If the Negro wants the various incidents which make up his daily life publicized with understanding and appreciation, he must look to his own papers. They are the only media through which he can tell the world, with fullness and satis-

faction of his aspirations and accomplishments, and note the birth, the marriage and death of his loved ones. And yet these papers are poorly and often grudgingly supported.

Mr. W. P. Bayless, Circulation Manager of the Pittsburgh Courier, recently delivered an address before the Literary Forum of St. James A. M. E. church in Cleveland, Ohio, on "The Negro Press." After giving a brief sketch of the beginning and progress of Negro papers, Mr. Bayless pointed out their functions and offered a timely and practical suggestion for stimulating an interest in our newspapers and in Negro literature in general. Inter alia he said:

"The chief and only reason for the existence of the Negro press is to tell the story of our people to the world. The Negro press is, therefore, urged to tell the most favorable and encouraging stories of our people, because white newspapers are always seemingly over-anxious to tell the vicious and unfavorable side of a struggling people.

"I emphatically urge the Negro editor to bolster up our leaders, our business enterprises, institutions, society and achievement rather than to seek to scoop the so-called inside gossip and magnify the failures of those of our race who stand in the forefront. The Negro press should always strive to advocate progress and recognition of achievement of members of our race, in contrast to the subtle propaganda of dailies that ever seek to minimize Negro life and achievement.

"As means of giving impetus to greater opportunities for Negro printers, editors, authors, cartoonists and skilled workers in the printing trade and its allied industries in this country, I suggest that we inaugurate a National Negro Literature Week. During this week ministers, clubs, schools and other organization leaders should advocate more widespread reading of Negro literature."

SNS First Chain Of Newspapers Published By Members Of Race

Atlanta World

Group's Only
Daily

Over 300,000 Readers

Among the other reasons that Atlanta stands out in a position peculiar to her own in the estimation of colored America is the fact that within her confines is established the Atlanta Daily World, the nation's only colored daily newspaper and affiliated papers called the Scott Newspaper Syndicate, the first successful chain of newspapers printed and published by colored people.

The Atlanta World was founded in August 1928 by W. A. Scott. It was published as a weekly until the Spring of 1930 when it became a semi-weekly with a big increase in circulation.

In early 1930, as a result of the rapid growth of the Atlanta paper, the brilliant young publisher conceived the idea of a chain of newspapers which would provide a medium of expression for our group in other cities in this section. Semi-weeklies were established in Birmingham, Alabama, Columbus, Georgia, and Chattanooga, Tennessee. On April 20, 1931, The Atlanta World and affiliated papers became tri-weeklies. The Memphis World was also founded that June as a tri-weekly.

On March 13, 1932, The Atlanta World changed from a tri-weekly to daily, publishing five weekly and one Sunday edition for each week for six weeks, when it became a seven-day daily and is now the only Negro daily and Sunday newspaper published anywhere in the world. It was admitted to membership in the Audit Bureau of Circulations, February 1, 1934, just prior to

sudden and tragic death.

In the meantime a number of other affiliated papers were being established and added to the syndicate organization.

At the present time, the Scott Newspaper Syndicate has associated papers in 30 cities as far apart as Miami, Florida, Atlantic City, N. J., Detroit, Michigan, Cleveland, Ohio, Omaha, Nebraska and Fort Worth, Texas. Most of these papers are printed wholly in the offices of the Atlanta Daily World at 210 Auburn Avenue. Approximately 60 persons are employed with the Atlanta office.

The Birmingham and Memphis papers are the only two semi-weeklies of the group, the others excepting the Atlanta Daily World, being weeklies. They are:

- Alabama Tribune, Montgomery, Alabama.
- Atlantic City Eagle, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
- Charlotte Post, Charlotte, N. C.
- Chattanooga Observer, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Cleveland Guide, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Columbus Advocate, Columbus, Georgia.
- Fort Worth Mind, Fort Worth, Texas.
- Hannibal Register, Hannibal, Missouri.
- Louisville Herald Tribune, Louisville, Kentucky.
- News-World, Detroit, Michigan.
- Nashville World, Nashville, Tenn.
- New Bern World, New Bern, North Carolina.
- Oklahoma Defender, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
- Panama City World, Panama City, Florida.
- Peoria Informer, Peoria, Illinois.
- Phoenix Index, Phoenix, Ariz.
- Press Forum Sun, Mobile, Ala.
- Salisbury News, Salisbury, North Carolina.
- Tampa Journal, Tampa, Florida.
- The Progress, Dayton, Ohio.
- The Public Guide, Knoxville, Tennessee.
- The Southern Broadcast, Monroe, La.

The Tribune, Greensboro, N. C.
Tropical Dispatch, Miami, Fla.
Tyler Tribune, Tyler, Texas.
Youngstown Challenger, Youngstown, Ohio.

Capitol Plaindealer, Topeka, Kansas.

Texas Examiner, Houston, Texas.
Weekly Commander Clarksdale, Miss.

The various papers of the S.N.S. go into over 60,000 different homes each week, reaching an estimated reading public of over 300,000 persons.

At the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Atlanta World, held at the city auditorium more than 7,000 enthusiastic well-wishers of the paper attended the special program.

W. A. Scott, founder of the Atlanta Daily World and S.N.S., was born at Edwards, Mississippi in 1902 and died February 7, 1934 at Atlanta. He was the son of the late Rev. W. A. Scott also a newspaper publisher. It was in his father's printing office at Jackson, Mississippi, where he acquired his interest in printing and publishing of newspapers. He received his formal college training at Jackson College, Mississippi, and at Morehouse College, Atlanta.

That the success and marvelous achievements of W. A. Scott in the newspaper world are largely due to his rich heritage and acquired ability, there can be no doubt. But it is equally true that the loyal service rendered by both members of the Scott family and other employees in the early stages of the organization was vital to its development.

The Daily World and S.N.S. are now under the general management of C. A. Scott, a younger brother, who was named by W. A. Scott to succeed him as head of his newspaper enterprise. C. A. was born at Jackson, Mississippi, in 1908, where he also developed his early interest and acquired his practical training as a printer in his father's office. He received his

formal education at Morris Brown and Morehouse Colleges. Atlanta and at the University of Kansas.

The two Scotts were associated in the publishing business ever since coming to Atlanta, March 12, 1928, to publish a directory of Negro business. They began with practically no capital and purely by the simple business fundamentals of putting the profits back into the enterprise developed the organization. However, what was lacking in capital was compensated for in hard work.

Magazine Published By Dillard Students Just Off The Press

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Published as one of the projects of a grant of over \$25,000 to the Drama and Music Departments, the first issue of a new literary and arts magazine, The Arts Quarterly, published by the Fine Arts Division of Dillard University came off the press last week.

The editors of the new publication hope to make it a unique one in what it has as its sole mission the development of all phases of art among Negroes and the medium of expression for a new renaissance in art.

The present issue contains articles on music by Kemper Warfield and Frederick Hall, on Verse Speaking and The Little Theatre by Grace Walker and Lillian Vorhees. The short stories are written by Mae Miller and Carol Cotton. Poetry is contributed by Melvin B. Tolson, Marcus Christian and Georgia Douglass Johnson. Randolph Edmond explains the idea of a renaissance with the South as a background.

Special features of the magazine are a section on "News", notes about various programs in the art field, and "Little Theatre" and Music, and Art Calendar sections giving the programs of various groups throughout the country.

Randolph Edmonds and Frederick Hall are the Editors. Horace Mann Bond, Randolph Moses, Frederick Jochem and Paul Minas are Associate Editors. The magazine is at present a quarterly but will be issued as a monthly as soon as interest warrants.

ART QUARTERLY, NEW MAGAZINE ON THE MARKET

\$25,000 From Education Board Assure Book Good Start

By METZ T. P. LOCHARD
The Arts Quarterly which make its initial appearance this year gives promise of a first class literary magazine. Though an ambitious venture, it has the indispen-

sable prerequisites that will doubtless prevent it from falling into the category of so many abortive undertakings of this sort.

With a grant of \$25,000 from the General Education board as its piece de resistance, the longevity of this publication is underwritten and guaranteed for three years at least.

"This magazine," the editors hasten to explain, "is the result of a gift of over \$25,000 from the General Education board to the department of drama and music of Dillard university, and will be published as one of several projects of this grant. It should be reassuring to those who have witnessed the quick cessation of other publications to state that this periodical is guaranteed publication for a minimum initial period of three years."

The Arts Quarterly, we are informed "will be issued in the interest of the development of all phases of art within our group life. It hopes to serve as a news medium for those interested in the cultural developments and achievements of America's largest minority group; to furnish a vehicle for the expressed thoughts of the more experienced writers, thinkers and artists; to aid the beginners in their efforts to get started, and to rally an audience to support the more worthwhile books and artistic efforts."

If, without questionable variations of the announced motives, it adheres to the broad outline sketched by the editors, The Arts Quarterly should prove to be a vital force in the literary and aesthetic life of black America. It will, in less than the allotted space of time give stimulus and impetus to the inarticulate accents of the talented youth of our race.

If this Quarterly's initial offerings be a badge of its literary standard, then, already it has distinguished itself from a plethora of pretentious publications whose confusion of motives and ludicrous treatment of vital issues viciate their right to existence.

With such competent men on the editorial staff as Horace Mann Bond, Randolph Edmonds, Frederick Hall (Rudolph Moses, Frederick Jochem and Paul Minas the destiny of this magazine is well insured against senility and obsolescence. Should the literary and artistic tempo of this publication be sustained, the award by the General Education board will have been amply justified. For, it is not an easy task to edit and publish a magazine whose appeal is, by necessity, limited to a special public.

Should the usefulness and popularity of the Arts Quarterly advance it beyond the restricted frontiers of the blacks and induce an objective appraisal of our cultural heritage, it will not have misused its opportunity.

THE NEGRO PRESS

ANNOUNCEMENT WAS made this week that the Baltimore Afro-American has just installed a new Goss cylinder press with a capacity of 38,000 32-page papers per hour. This paper erected a 3-story building to house the new press and the mechanical department of the paper. The Philadelphia Tribune has within the past year installed a new press and in 1932, the Pittsburgh Courier erected a new building and installed its own presses.

These achievements since the depression together with the increase of circulation of a majority of Negro newspapers, are evidence that the Negro press is rendering a real service to the race and that the public appreciates this service by their support. Pardonable pride might be taken in the reflection that the Negro press is one of the few Negro businesses that have prospered during the depression.

It is also interesting to note that the largest Negro newspapers are in the industrial centers of the North instead of in the South where the Negro population is centered. Except for the Norfolk Journal and Guide in Virginia, no Negro newspaper of national circulation is located in the South.

The New York Age was one of the first race papers to have its own press and preach the doctrine of financial independence to editors, for we realize that until we become financially strong we cannot be independent. We are glad to note that some of our editors have learned this lesson and have grown in stature and power as a result of same. We felicitate them on their success.

Frederick Douglass Praised First Issue of the AFRO

Handed Copy to Robert Pelham
with Comment "We Need More
Colored Papers."

trict before his appointment as
Minister to Haiti, resigning in
1891.

By ROBERT PELHAM

WASHINGTON.

"What we need is more colored papers to defend and safeguard our rights and liberty in this country," said Frederick Douglass, as he handed me a copy of the first issue of the AFRO-AMERICAN the third week

in August, 1892, at his Cedar Hill, Anacostia home.

From 1882 to 1892, although a resident of Detroit, the second week in August of each year found me in Atlantic City, where I met a gay throng from Washington, New York City, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

En route home to Michigan, I came to Washington to meet Mr. Douglass, whom I had not met since his resignation from the diplomatic service some months before. When President Harrison tendered him the ministership to Haiti, a number of men throughout the country tried to prevail upon Mr. Douglass to decline the appointment and stay at home as "guiding star."

Interested in this effort were: John Mitchell, Jr., of the Richmond (Va.) Planet; "Chris" Perry of the Philadelphia Tribune; Tom Fortune of the New York Globe; and the "Plainedealer bygone days of the departments gang" of Detroit, of which I was a member; and others.

More Useful in U.S.

The idea behind the movement was that Mr. Douglass could be of more service to the race by remaining in this coun-

try. When I arrived at Cedar Hill, the home of the venerable sage of Anacostia, I found Mr. Douglass putting the finishing touches to a 55,000 word addition to his autobiography "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass." He recalled "the efforts" and said: "You boys were not far wrong."

Rankled at the unfriendly attitude of the New York daily newspapers, a part of the manuscript at hand dealt with their unfriendly criticism both on his appointment and after he had entered upon his duties as minister to Haiti.

Mr. Douglass handed me several sheets of his manuscript to read.

He felt very bitterly the tirade of criticism hurled at him for his failure while U.S. minister to Haiti to obtain at the Mole St. Nicholas a naval station for the United States.

In truth the failure was occasioned by the brusque and bungling manner in which the whole matter was handled by U. S. Rear Admiral Gherardi, originally commissioned to conduct the negotiations with Haiti.

It was thus I ran across a copy of the first issue of the AFRO-AMERICAN—and when asked to write something of the "Plainedealer bygone days of the departments gang" of Detroit, of which I was at Washington for the Progress Edition of the AFRO-AMERICAN, this incident was recalled.

Mr. Douglass was marshal of the District of Columbia from 1877 to 1881 by appointment of President Rutherford B. Hayes, and recorder of deeds of the Dis-

Newspapers and Magazines—1937

Michigan.
6

Detroit Tribune

LEADING NEGRO WEEKLY OF MICHIGAN

MIDWEST PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

2146 St. Antoine, at Columbia, Detroit, Mich.

PHONE CLIFFORD 2224

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Detroit, Michigan Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Terms of Subscription (Payable in advance)

One year \$1.75; six months, \$1.00; three months, 60c; foreign subscriptions; \$2.25 a year.

J. Edward McCall, Editor

Charles Mosley, General Manager

M. E. McCall. Advertising Manager

Jackson, Miss., News
June 20, 1937

OUR COLORED READERS

An interesting sidelight on the progressiveness and initiative cropping up among our negro business men of Jackson is evidenced by the negro survey recently completed by Will Miller, editor and publisher of The Mississippi Weekly.

Miller publishes the only negro newspaper in Jackson. He wants more advertising. He doesn't want it as a gift, but on merit. To this end, he sought information concerning both the buying habits and the reading habits of his people.

Recognizing the importance of accuracy in a thing of this kind, Will Miller was smart enough to select his investigators from among the school and college teachers of his own race, knowing that, not only would they be well received, but would get the correct answers, and incidentally sell subscriptions to his paper as well.

While many surveys are used as factual, which do not cover more than 6 per cent of the total, a figure which the bureau of census says is sufficient, Will Miller "did it up right" and had them call upon 2,477 families in all parts of Jackson, a cross-section of 42.1 per cent.

The Daily News wishes Will Miller a lot of luck. He is trying to go after business in a business-like manner. As far as the accuracy of his survey is concerned, the Daily News is astonished that it coincides with the number of subscribers the Daily News has among his people. This is pleasing to us because it would be a crying shame for any one to try to discredit Will Miller's efforts, so well intended. Naturally, the balance of his information must be likewise correct since it would hardly be possible for only one answer on the questionnaire to be correct and the balance wrong. Thanks for the use of the cards, Will Miller. We'll keep them a little longer if you don't mind. Some of our merchants might want to discuss them with our advertising department and we want them to see the originals.

The Daily News has a goodly number of intelligent negro readers.

Mississippi's Greatest Daily Newspaper goes into the homes of a large number of law-abiding, self-respecting negroes in Jackson. They pay their bills.

During the nearly forty-six years of its existence the Daily News has always made a conscientious effort to give the colored people a square deal. They have appreciated it.

Never once has the Daily News tried to stir up race prejudice.

Yes, we have negro readers—just lots and lots of them, scattered all over Mississippi. They read the paper faithfully and none of them have ever gone communistic. They work hard for what they get and

deserve what they get and they go out and freely spend it in the marts of trade. That's a point of importance to all advertisers.

Newspapers and Magazines-1937

B. J. Davis, J. E. Mitchell Call Newsmen To Meet In Nashville

twenty-fifth anniversary celebra-
tion.

President Davis and Chairman Mitchell will formulate a program for the 1937 gathering, to be submitted to them upon their arrival in this city.

National Negro Press Association Called For November 26 And 27 For A 2-Day Session

NEWSPAPER MEN TO MEET IN CITY NOVEMBER 26 AND 27

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(Special)—An official call has just been issued by President B. J. Davis, of Atlanta, Ga., and Chairman J. E. Mitchell, of the Executive Committee, from St. Louis, Mo., for the National Negro Press Association to convene in this city Friday and Saturday, November 26 and 27. The corresponding secretary of the Association was authorized by these two executives to mail out this official notice, which was sent from his office this past week.

In summoning the members of the fourth estate as well as those who are interested in the art preservative, the officials of the organization felt that the meeting at this particular time would do much to help the newspaper fraternity throughout the nation.

Some of the leading editors have already expressed their willingness to be present. Notable among them are P. B. Young, editor of the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va., Robert L. Vann, editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa., Chester A. Franklin, editor of The Kansas City Call, Kansas City, Mo., Robert S. Abbott, editor of The Chicago Defender, and many others.

Preparations are already under way by the local members of the Press in this city to give them a hearty reception.

During the session of the Association visiting editors, managers and owners will be guests at the A. and I. State College in its twenty-fifth anniversary celebration.

President Davis and Chairman Mitchell will formulate a program for the 1937 gathering, to be submitted to them upon their arrival in this city.

Call Is Issued for Conven- ing of National Negro Press Association by President B. J. Davis

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Opportunity is Reinstated On Approved List

However Door Is Left Open For Further Discussions

The board of education approved a report of its committee on flag-magazines Wednesday barring the Crisis magazine from the list of approved publications for libraries in public schools and reinstating Opportunity magazine, publication of the National Urban League.

However, after reading the report of the committee the board on the recommendation of Dr. J. Hayden Johnson, left the door open for further discussion in order to give the Crisis editors an opportunity to meet the approval of the committee.

Crisis Barred

Frank C. Daniel, chairman of the committee, submitted the report to Dr. Frank W. Ballau, superintendent. Dr. Walter L. Smith, a member of the committee, and Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools, concurred with the recommendation.

In barring the Crisis, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People organ, from the libraries the committee stated: that "the established policy of the board disapproving the use in the public schools of educational material containing expressions, illustrations or implications of any racial group be interpreted as applying to individual issues of magazines and periodicals on the approved list. The committee recommends Opportunity on the approved list."

"With regard to the Crisis, the committee is of the opinion that the number of instances in which terms or statements occur, which terms or statements are objectionable to some racial group is sufficient to warrant a request for some statement of policy from the editors of the magazine. The committee feels, however, that it would be transcending its authority in making this request."

Voted Separately

"The committee therefore, does not feel that it is warranted in making a recommendation at this time concerning the Crisis."

"The committee voted separately on the two magazines. It was unanimously recommended that Opportunity be placed on the approved list for libraries. The committee then recommended unanimously that Crisis be not placed on the approved list."

Mrs. Mary McNeill stated that she would like to see the Crisis restored on the approved list along with Opportunity.

John H. Wilson disapproved of an article which he said appeared in the Crisis on the American flag. He stated that he believed that the publishers could be prosecuted for publishing the article. However, he voted to give the editor a chance to meet certain requirements of the board before final action is taken.

Vacation Principals

The following principals were appointed and approved for summer vacation schools:

Mrs. A. B. Hunnicutt, Garnet-Patterson; Mrs. R. H. Shorter, Bell; Mrs. S. P. Newton, Burrville; Mrs. B. I. Wade, Cook; Mrs. L. B. Lomax, Garrison; Mrs. V. E. Rice, Lovejoy; Mrs. C. D. Bowser, Mott; B. J. Henley, Giddings; Mrs. S. L. West, Phillips, and Mrs. G. J. Reed, Sumner.

Mrs. M. E. Ellis was appointed Community Center secretary at a salary of \$1,400 annually.

Historical Weekly

Planned By Rogers

By Cleveland G. Allen

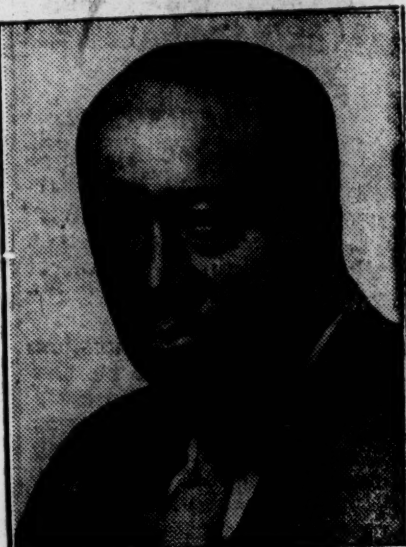
NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. A. Rogers, well known journalist and historian will begin the publication of a periodical soon to be known as Roger's Weekly Gems of Negro History. Features of the new weekly will be the history of the Negro in all ages from the dawn of time to the present; the history of the Afro-American from 1513, the date of the first early arrival, to the present; some great white men and women and the influence of the Negro on their lives; some present-day Negro who is making history; and a column on "Believe or Not" of Negro history.

Floyd J. Calvin Is Now Consultant In New York

WASHINGTON (CS Flash)—Floyd J. Calvin, founder and editor of Calvin's Newspaper Service, 143 West 125th Street, New York City, was sworn in at 11:40 Friday morning in Room 5802, the Department of Commerce Building, by Oliver C. Short, executive assistant to the Director of the Bureau of the Census, as Special Consultant to Hon. John D. Bingham, Administrator of the Census of the United States.

Mr. Calvin was recommended to the post by Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employees, and Hon. Charles E. Hall, Specialist in Negro Statistics of the Department of Commerce, and was placed on the payroll at \$20 per day, making him one of the highest paid officials of the New Deal.

Editor Resigns



ELMER CARTER, editor of Opportunity Magazine, organ of the National Urban League, who last week was appointed a member of New York State's 3-man Appeal Board of Unemployment Insurance, by Governor Herbert H. Lehman. Mr. Carter told the AFRO that he would resign his position as editor of Opportunity Magazine.

Ohio.

Newspapers and Magazines-1937

THE CLEVELAND GUIDE IS DEDICATED TO THE EDUCATIONAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT OF NEGROES.

Phone ENdicott 1200 and ask for line 239

OUR PROGRAM CALLS FOR:

- 1 Member of the President's Cabinet
- 2 Member of House of Representatives from Ohio
- 3 U. S. Senators *Cleveland Guide*
- 4 State Senator *11-13-37*
- 5 A member of the Governor's Cabinet
- 6 Director in Mayor's Cabinet
- 7 Common Pleas Judge *Cleveland, Ohio.*
- 8 Municipal Judge
- 9 High School Principal
- 10 Police Captain
- 11 More Nurses and Physicians in City Hospital
- 12 Firemen in the City Fire Department
- 13 Dentists in City Schools
- 14 Full enforcement of Ohio's Civil Rights law.

'WILL SIT THERE FOREVER UNLESS NEGROES RUN IT'

force, and this was occasioned because of delay in completing the new building housing the Black Dispatch.

Roscoe Dunjee, Militant and Fighting Editor of Oklahoma Black Dispatch Says He Will Run Plant With Colored Help Only.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 14—(ANP)—No white men will operate the new 16 page Goss press recently installed by the Oklahoma Black Dispatch and scheduled to make its maiden run this Thursday, said Roscoe Dunjee, editor, last week.

His statement, which included the assertion that "the new press will sit there forever unless Negroes run it," was made after L. T. Johnson, white, secretary of the Pressmen's Union No. 149, from which Negroes are barred, told Mr. Dunjee that his union decided three white men and a helper would be necessary to start the press. The editor immediately vetoed this idea.

According to Dunjee, Johnson and Ray Thompson, pressman for the Oklahoma Leader, a white daily, came to his office and discussed employing a man to teach Dispatch employees how to run the press. Because the editor had been friendly toward the unions, this assistance was virtually agreed upon. But after a while Johnson called and told the union's decision.

"I blew up right there," said Editor Dunjee. "I told Mr. Johnson that under no conditions would I reach any agreement with him to come into the Black Dispatch plant except with the understanding that it was for the purpose of teaching Negro employees to run the machines. The union official agreed that it was thoroughly understood that this should be done, but alleged that he was not fully aware of union regulations when he discussed the matter."

"I intend to run the Black Dispatch plant with Negro employees, and I see this incident as an attempt to thwart my intentions," said Editor Dunjee. "As secretary of the union, Mr. Johnson should

certainly know the rules and regulations of his local. I feel as if a deliberate attempt has been made to get me so close to publication date that I would be forced into an unseemly agreement with the pressmen's union. "Write this down. That press will sit there forever if Negro employees do not run it. I think that every fair and liberal-minded white person will feel that in this matter I am right. Negroes are not allowed membership in white printers' locals in the South, and I have a right to develop my own force from among members of my own race, without interference of this character."

The unfairness of the proposal was stressed by Editor Dunjee when he said that a pressman advised him that the Leader Press, which is about three times as big as the Black Dispatch press, is manned by two men. "One man with a helper can run my press, and I am certainly not going to enter into any confiscatory arrangement such as proposed to me this week."

The editor said that he thought it should be known that through the years the best sort of relationship has existed between the typographical union and the Black Dispatch. "When I needed linotype operators I have always gotten them, and the best that the local had on hand."

The erector and trainer for the Duplex Printing Company had to return to the factory after erecting the press before giving beginner lessons to the Black Dispatch

OCTOBER 29 SET AS FORMAL OPENING DATE FOR NEW PLANT OF BLACK DISPATCH PUB. CO.

Labor Difficulties Disappear When Competent Instructors Teach Black Dispatch Employees

Business Men To Render Formal Program

Final plans were going forward this week for the official opening of the Black Dispatch Friday evening, Oct. 29, according to Dr. W. L. Haywood, chairman of a committee named by Mr. Thomas Edwards, president of the Oklahoma City Negro Business League, who named the citizens committee to hold a formal opening program in the offices of the Black Dispatch.

"We have conquered our labor troubles," declared Editor Dunjee in discussing the situation that caused delay in opening on the 14th. Editor Dunjee said that he had secured competent assistance in the matter of instructors and that for the past ten days his employees were undergoing intensive training and would actually be able to pull the switch and run their own machinery on the 29th.

The big press was started running last week and will be all steamed up for the initial run this week, so that there need be no further concern regarding the initial publication on the 29th.

Plans for the opening involve the idea of letting the general public inspect the entire plant during the evening hours while the presses are running. "I think that the citizens should come right down and see what is going on in the plant," said Dr. Haywood in discussing the plans.

Loud speakers and amplifiers will be placed in the work rooms and offices of the Black Dispatch so that wherever the citizens happen to be, even in the street in front of the structure, they will be able to hear the addresses made by citizens and the entire program. The rooms will be elaborately decorated for the gala occasion.

According to the citizens committee the following program will be rendered during the day Friday:

Inspirational addresses at 1:30 p. m. at Douglass high school to the student body. J. J. Bruce, et al.

The Black Dispatch Has Labor Difficulties

The difficulty arising this week with reference to skilled labor in the Black Dispatch office is one we have had to battle with for twenty years. It exposes how wholly and incompletely we as a race are prepared for the opportunities all about us.

Here we have a plant equipped with modern printing machinery, and if anybody knows of a Negro college in America providing courses necessary to do what we desire and need just at this time, please stand up and talk.

We need Negro stereotypers, mat makers, engravers, photographers and pressmen—young Negro men skilled in all of the modern technique and methods used in this field. Last evening we wanted to make a picture of a prominent young lady who arrived from Detroit in an airplane. We had to secure the services of a white photographer.

There are three ways the Black Dispatch may acquire such employees, and none of them are to be classified as the right way. We might steal a disgruntled employee from another Negro printing plant, train them ourselves, or secure the services of some white man of the trade to teach our employees. We do have the right to send employees to the factory to take a course.

All of the employees of the Black Dispatch, from the back to the front, have had to be trained the most expensive way. We mean by that we must at great expense to the plant and business train some back boy or girl to do everything we desire. This one factor alone is the reason why it can be readily said that when a Negro business succeeds it is a success because of opportunity, but in spite of difficulties.

Twenty years ago we put a linotype machine in the Black Dispatch plant. There was not a Negro anywhere in sight who could run it and many members of both the white and black race said it was a foolhardy thing. We put the machine in. Four years later we had a wrecked machine, but we did have two operators. Think of the terrible and almost confiscatory price we had to pay for two linotype operators. Those two operators, however, were like the Irishman's mule. It is said that the Irishman sought to train his mule to work without eating, and that just about the time he had the animal trained the mule died.

With the linotype machine wrecked, the two operators left to work on other machines in good running order. Today both of those operators are back in the Black Dispatch office at work. We are at present drawing dividends from the costly experiment of twenty years ago.

We have installed a new press. We intend that black men shall run it. It may prove another costly experience, but after all the Black Dispatch is not being operated for the sole benefit of its present owner. It is being run for the Negro race. We feel that we owe it to the next generation to make sacrifices of this character.

We know that other Negro journals more commercially inclined have refused to make their plants kindergartens for Negro youths, but the Black Dispatch will always be that sort and character of an institution. The

training not provided for black boys and girls in school should be provided for them somewhere and the Black Dispatch is one place where they will receive such training. Why operate this plant unless it is to lift a race; to promote and stimulate the earning power of youth?

With this in mind we announce to the public here and now that the new machinery installed in the Black Dispatch will be operated by Negroes. It may take a little longer to get started and it will be unquestionably more costly, but in the end the sum total of our effort will be that a higher level is reached, not by one man, but by all.

The truth is that the greatest thrill that comes to this writer is the constant mental and spiritual unfolding we daily observe in the mind of the Negro youth who come into the Black Dispatch plant to work. Our experience here has taught us that there's not so much wrong with Negroes per se, as it is with the environment in which they live. We must furnish larger opportunities for the black boy and girl. We must scuttle this idea that white folk should furnish opportunity for the employment of Negro youth. That job belongs to Negroes. When we have be-

OCTOBER 29 SET AS FORMAL OPENING DATE FOR NEW PLANT OF BLACK DISPATCH PUB. CO.

10-23-37 Oklahoma City
Labor Difficulties Disappear When Competent Instructors Teach Black Dispatch Employees

Business Men To Render Formal Program

Final plans were going forward this week for the official opening of the Black Dispatch Friday evening, Oct. 29, according to Dr. W. L. Haywood, chairman of a committee named by Mr. Thomas Edwards, president of the Oklahoma City Negro Business League, who named citizens committee to hold a formal opening program the student body will come in a body to view the new plant of the Black Dispatch.

"We have conquered our labor troubles," declared Editor Dunjee, p. m. East Second street between in discussing the situation the Central and Stiles, will be blocked. caused delay in opening on the 14th. Editor Dunjee said that had secured competent assistant in the matter of instructors an of building where Black Dispatch that for the past ten days his em is located. Address, Mr. George employees were undergoing intensive training and would actually be able to pull the switch and run their own machinery on the 29th. The big press was started run- last week and will be all steamed up for the initial run this week, so that there need be no publication on the 29th. Plans for the opening involve the idea of letting the general public inspect the entire plant during the evening hours while the presses are running. "I think that the citizens should come right down and see what is going on in the plant," said Dr. Haywood in discussing the plans.

Loud speakers and amplifiers will be placed in the work rooms and offices of the Black Dispatch so that wherever the citizens happen to be, even in the street in front of the structure, they will be able to hear the addresses made by citizens and the entire program. The rooms will be elaborately decorated for the gala occasion. According to the citizens committee the following program will be rendered during the day Friday: Inspirational addresses at 1:30 p. m. at Douglass high school to the student body. J. J. Bruce, et al.

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NEGRO LINOTYPIST LAMBLASTS PRESSMAN'S UNION WANTS TO THE BLACK DISPATCH FOR FIGHT PUT WHITE CREW TO WORK IN WITH LOCAL UNION PRESSMEN NEW PLANT OF BLACK DISPATCH

Denounces "Ballyhoo" About Teaching Negroes To Run Press

Thinks Flat Bed Machine In Use

ZION, Ill., Oct. 29.—(ANP)—George C. Anderson, one of three colored men employed in a large white printing plant here, is bitterly opposed to the publicity given statements by Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, who said his new printing press would remain idle unless Negroes run it. Anderson contends that if whites adopted the same attitude toward Negroes employed in white plants would lose their jobs.

"Now, I have no quarrel with Mr. Dunjee for refusing to hire white pressmen to run his machine; in fact, it was perhaps a commendable start to take," said Anderson. "But why broadcast it? At the present time, I am employed as a linotype operator and doing a type of work that a colored shop never sees except as a customer of the firm having the work done. There are two other colored men employed in the plant—one a pressman, and one a book binder; all the porters, janitors, and other menials are white.

"When I proudly showed one of the other printers my Chicago Sunday Bee, so that he could see what a nice looking paper 'the race gets out', you can just imagine how I felt when he showed me that item with these words underscored: 'It will set there forever if a Negro can't run it.'

"If all the white employers took that attitude, I, for one, would be in a bad shape. Why? Because I tried very hard to get a job in a colored plant, all the way from

Chicago to New York, and up and down the coast from Boston to Norfolk, as a linotype operator, pressman, printer, or what have you? and jobs just weren't. So, as the good Lord said at one time, 'Lo I turn to the Gentiles,' and presto, on the first try, I landed. That was in May, and because I do not like to be 'the only Negro' in my situation, I have continued my efforts to be placed in a shop run by 'our people' without success.

"If Mr. Dunjee's situation had been unusual, there might have been some excuse for all the ballyhoo, but when you look at the

thing rationally, you can see how silly it was. In the first place, there are so many colored men in the United States who know how to operate a flat-bed web printing press, that Mr. Dunjee could have easily secured one to come to his town to instruct his men, or to have worked there permanently. Several of our larger papers even have stereotyping equipment now—all operated by colored artisans. In the next place, the Goss Printing Press Manufacturing company will always keep a man on the job until somebody in that plant understands the operation of the machine without damaging it. They are always anxious to 'sell' the Goss, and will even go out of their way to render service to buyers.

"Again I repeat, if Mr. Dunjee or any other Negro employer wishes to bar whites, that is their privilege, but that does not give them license or show any great intelligence on their part to shout from the house tops: 'I ain't gonna hire no white folks.'

"I am making this protest in the interest of others who are situated in similar positions to mine, who would like to circulate our papers among the other race, but hesitate to do so because all too frequently they are filled with a lot of propaganda calculated to arouse anti-white sentiment. I am entitled to protest because I am a subscriber to three newspapers printed by colored people.

"Let us begin to ask ourselves, before we rush into print: 'How would that look if it were in white paper concerning colored people?'"

Dunjee Halts Opening While Plans Are Laid To Secure Instructor

October 28 Set As New Date

Attempt to place a crew of white pressmen in the Black Dispatch plant this week, by L. T. Johnson, secretary of Pressmen's Union No. 149, with headquarters in the Equity Building, caused another unexpected halt in the starting of the 16-page Goss Straightline Perfecting press, scheduled to make its first run October 14. Editor Roscoe Dunjee announced that the initial run and official opening would now be deferred until the 28th of October.

Trouble broke Monday night when Johnson, secretary of the local pressmen's union, phoned Editor Dunjee that it had been decided that a regular crew of three white men and a helper would be required to start the press. Dunjee immediately refused to agree to any such arrangement and called Johnson's attention to the fact that as representative of the pressmen's union, he had voluntarily come to the Black Dispatch office several weeks ago and suggested that he furnish a man to teach and train Negro employees in the Black Dispatch.

When interviewed regarding the difficulty, Editor Dunjee said:

"Mr. Johnson, along with Ray Thompson, pressman on the Oklahoma Leader, came to my office several weeks ago and spent the better part of an hour. After I had told him that I wanted to employ a man to teach Negroes employed by me to operate the machine, Mr. Johnson okayed the plan and said: 'This is the first time we have ever done a thing like this, but you have always been fair to the union and we feel that since you are in a non-competitive field we ought to lend you this assistance.' Both men left with the understanding that they would get in touch with me the following week for the purpose of checking the machine and getting it tuned up for the initial run," said Dunjee.

"I waited up until last Friday, but when neither of the men returned I went to the Equity Building and waited for more than an hour for the secretary to come in. When Johnson did come he said he would send Thompson over either Saturday or Sunday to do preliminary work. Every bit of the conversation had to do with regard to

"Write this down," said Editor Dunjee; "that press will sit there forever if Negro employees do not run it. I think that every fair and liberal-minded white person will feel that in this matter I am right. Negroes are not allowed membership in white printers' locals in the South and I have a right to develop my own force from among members of my own race, without interference of this character."

The Black Dispatch editor went on to say that he had made several non-union contacts since Monday and had been assured from three different sources assistance in getting started. "We've been running 23 years with the old setup and we can run 23 more with the new press sitting idle right where she is," said the editor.

The unfairness of the proposal was stressed by Editor Dunjee when he said that a pressman advised him that the Leader Press, which is about three times as big as the Black Dispatch press, is manned by two men. "One man with a helper can run my press and I am certainly not going to enter into any confiscatory arrangement such as proposed to me this week."

The editor said that he thought it should be known that through the years the best sort of relationship has existed between the typographical union and the Black Dispatch. "When I needed linotype operators I have always gotten them, and the best that the local had on hand."

The erector and trainer for the Duplex Printing Co. had to return to the factory after erecting the press before giving beginner lessons to the Black Dispatch force, and this was occasioned because of delay in completing the new building housing the Black Dispatch.

when Thompson would arrive and there was no suggestion that there was any change in the original plans," said the Black Dispatch editor.

"I waited until Monday afternoon," said Dunjee, "when I called the headquarters of the union again, but Mr. Johnson was not in, so I relayed a statement to him through his secretary. I told her to tell Johnson that Mr. Thompson had not arrived, and that I was much concerned about the matter."

Editor Dunjee said that Monday night around 10 o'clock after he had retired, the secretary of the pressmen's union called him, stating that it had been decided by the union officials that the work could not be attempted unless three regular men were hired on the job with a helper.

"I blew up right there," said Editor Dunjee. "I told Mr. Johnson that under no conditions would I reach any agreement with him to come into the Black Dispatch plant except with the understanding that it was for the purpose of teaching Negro employees to run the machines. The union official agreed that it was thoroughly understood that this should be done, but alleged that he was not fully aware of union regulations when he discussed the matter."

"I intend to run the Black Dispatch plant with Negro employees and I see this incident as an attempt to thwart my intentions," said Editor Dunjee. "As secretary of the union, Mr. Johnson should certainly know the rules and regulations of his local. I feel as if a deliberate attempt has been made to get me so close to publication that I would be forced into an unseemly agreement with the pressmen's union."

B. J. DAVIS NAMED EDITOR OF NATIONAL BAPTIST NEWSPAPER

alone
Noted Journalistic and
Political Figure Takes
Post With "Union-Re-
view" *6-18-37*

Announcement was made this week of the appointment of the Hon. Benjamin Jefferson Davis of Atlanta to the editorship of the Union-Review, pioneer journal of the Baptist denomination which is published by the National Baptist Convention of America. *James*

Mr. Davis is a national figure with a notable career of leadership in politics and the journalistic field. For many years he was editor and publisher of the Atlanta Independent and it was because of his forcefulness as an editor that he was elected to the presidency of the National Negro Press Association.

It is expected that the Union-Review will become a more potent force than ever under the editorship of Mr. Davis. Editor Davis was in Nashville this week supervising the make-up of the paper.

"EYES" CALLED SEWAGE BY U. S. TRIAL JUDGE

Stories Not Aimed
To Help But To
Instill Hate

(By Special Correspondent)

DALLAS. — Tuesday Fed-
eral Judge T. W. Davidson
sentenced W. Sidney Pittman,
editor of the Brotherhood
Eyes, scandal tabloid publish-
ed at Dallas and distributed
throughout the Southwest, to
five years in Leavenworth,
after finding him guilty of
sending obscene matter thru
the mail. This ends the men-
ace of the "Eyes." It goes out
unmourned.

Charged in an indictment of five
counts, he was convicted on the sec-
ond and third counts and sentenced
to two years on the first and three
years on the second count. Judge
Davidson stipulated that the sen-
tences were not to run concur-
rently.

In sentencing, the gray-haired
Pittman, Judge Davidson took oc-
casion to censure Pittman in no un-
certain terms and branded his pub-
lication as "sewage."

"There has been no design indi-
cated in this publication for the up-
lift of any member of the colored
race," Judge Davidson said. "It
might be called a feast of sewage.
It is devoted to no benevolent or
brotherly purpose and you Pitt-
man, knew that it was lewd and in-
decent."

Judge Davidson then read from
the dictionary the definitions of
words lewd and indecent, which
were "unfit to be seen or heard, of-
fensive to modesty and delicacy."

"All these articles cited in this
indictment and taken verbatim from
the Brotherhood Eyes come in that
definition," the judge said, "It is
clearly a violation of the law."

"I think that instead of helping
the colored race this was intended
to instill hatred and anger. I don't

think it was aimed to elevate any-
one's character."

United States District Attorney,
Clyde Eastus, his first assistant Joe
Jones and Inspector C. W. B. Long,
handled prosecution of the case. They
took up an investigation of the Bro-
therhood Eyes more than a year
ago.

Investigation of the paper, which
the district attorney sought to prove
indulged in libel, was started upon
several complaints, chief of which

was entered by Edward L. Snyder
of the Universal Life Insurance
Company of Memphis, an old line
and well established company. Mr.
Snyder was a chief government
witness in the trial, together with
United States Postal Inspector, C.
W. B. Long. They were the only
witnesses.

When the case was called Pitt-
man, through his attorney pleaded
not guilty. Then a stipulation was
filed by the defense admitting the
publications of articles contained in
the indictment but denying that
these were violations of the law. The
stipulation also asked a dismissal
of the indictment, all of which was
overruled.

Inspector Long, the first witness
called, testified that Pittman was
well educated as he learned when
he opened the investigation a year
ago. Long told of Pittman's at-
tempts to collect money from those
he was writing up in his paper and
said that he conferred with Pitt-
man.

"He denied making any demands
for money," Captain Long said.
Captain Long admitted that he did
not know who wrote the stories
but testified that Pittman admitted
sole ownership of the paper. He
denied that Mr. Snyder had worked
on the cases but testified that Mr.
Snyder and all the testimonies were
sent to the grand jury before the
indictment was drawn.

"He had been writing about the
Universal Life Insurance company
that Snyder represented in the
State of Texas," Inspector Long
said. "The stories had been of a
detrimental nature when the com-
pany was an old line legal reserve.
The stories, Pittman told me, were
sent in by his 'eyes' in various parts
of the country."

Although defense attorney object-
ed strenuously to the testimony of
Mr. Snyder, the judge permitted it
to go into the record. Mr. Snyder
said he first knew Pittman back in
1903. Later he met him again in
January in Dallas following publi-
cation of articles defaming his com-

pany.

Mr. Snyder said that he had been
informed that for \$1,000 he could
get the articles against his company
suppressed and that he talked with
Pittman. He said that Pittman sought
to sell him some advertising for
the Brotherhood Eyes more than a
year ago. He said that Pittman
conferred with his home office
but that they declined to do business
with Pittman.

He further stated that each and
every time he took it up with Dr.
Walker, president of the company,
Dr. Walker said that two years ago
we could have stopped him, if we
had paid that amount. He further
stated Dr. Walker said he would
not pay Pittman a dime.

Mr. Snyder said that L. B. Kin-
chion, Grand Chancellor for the
Knights of Pythias had been written
up in the Eyes and that he had
been told that money had been paid
to change the attitude of the paper
in his case.

In the closing stage of the case
Pittman himself took the stand. He
said that he had never taken money
to suppress his news or in his edi-
torial policies. He admitted offering
to sell advertising to Mr. Snyder
and intimated that the change in
attitude might have come but Mr.
Snyder did not choose to advertise.

He said his paper was one for
uplifting the race and that he wrote
only the editorials. But on cross
examination, United States Attor-
nies cut Pittman to pieces with their
rapid fire questions. He was forced
to admit he had paid one fine for
printing libel matter in Austin.

Then a letter was produced which
Pittman admitted writing to Kin-
chion in which a bill for \$91.00 was
attached.

The statement acknowledged pre-
vious payment of \$35.00 and the
letter told of sending copies of the
Eyes and that the attitude of the
paper had changed in every way
since the payment of the money.

"The new articles," the letter read,
"have gone far in re-establishing
your position. I enclose statement
and remember that I am now, yours
sincerely, W. Sidney Pittman."

Both District Attorney Clyde
Eastus and his assistant, Mr. Jones,
complimented Mr. Snyder and others
who had come forward to help in
securing the indictment and con-
viction.

"You people have rendered a ser-
vice, not only to your own race, but
to the general public as well," Mr.
Jones said. "The mails were never
intended to carry such lewd matter
and I do not believe that the decent
people of your race care to read
such tripe."

BROTHERHOOD EYES EDITOR IS CONVICTED

Husband of Booker T's
Daughter to Go to
Leavenworth

HOUSTON. — (Special) —

W. Sidney Pittman, editor
of the Brotherhood Eyes, a
notorious weekly which
played up the misgivings and
lowdown on social and church peo-
ple, was found guilty of sending
obscene matter through the mail
and was given a sentence to serve
five years in the United States
penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kas.

Married Booker's Daughter
Pittman, who married a daugh-
ter of the late Booker T. Washing-
ton, has insisted on carrying on his
campaign "to clean up Negro socie-
ty and the church" by publishing
articles against the advice of his
well wishers.

Only in January of this year in
the United States court of northern
Texas in Dallas, Pittman was tried
and convicted of libel. S. W.
Green, supreme grand chancellor of
the Knights of Pythias brought suit
over an article against Green which
the latter called defamatory.

Green was cited in Pittman's
publication as being incompetent.
Green's attorneys pointed out that
he had held office for 22 years.
Pittman offered no defense.

Loses Suit
The jury in the Dallas federal
court was out less than 15 minutes.
Green was awarded a judgement of
\$2,000 for actual damages and \$5,000
for exemplary damages.

A week ago the Brotherhood
Eyes, long a thorn in the side of
the Texas ministers, especially those
of smaller towns, notified its agents
by postal card of the "temporary"
suspension of the publication. The
card asked that agents send con-
tributions to the editor to help with
his court expenses. It hinted that
if Pittman was cleared a better
"Eyes" could be expected.

A HISTORY OF TEXAS NEGRO NEWSPAPERS

Andrews, Campbell Gilmore and C. F. Richardson.

The term "News" is composed of the first letters of each point of the compass: North, East, West, South and thence came the word news.

In ancient times news was carried by a crier, messenger or passed on by word of mouth from one person to another. Later, picture and phonetic writings were invented and news was drawn upon stones and written on parchment, finally on paper. Hence, we got newspapers.

The general news organs of America are interested in national and international affairs while the class or group organs are mainly interested in the class or group to which they belong. Negro weekly news organs are devoted to their group.

There was a time when the ordinary colored American laughed at the suggestion that he read Negro newspapers. Also there were few people willing to sell them. But today shows a great change. As Jones and Vandembush point out in Readings in Citizenship there are 220 journals, more or less, published in thirty-six states and the District of Columbia and read by 5,000,000 people weekly.

Early Newspapers in Texas

In 1875 the Weekly Spectator was started by Richard Nelson. In 1887 came The Freeman's Journal in Galveston as one of the most influential journals of the state in interests of the Negro.

The Herald of Truth appeared in 1885, a semi monthly religious paper, edited by Reverend S. D. Russell. It became the College Journal of Paul Quinn College after two years. Another live sheet was the Southern Guide.

The Torchlight Appeal came next, in 1888, from the pen of Mr. Russell. Later Mr. Russell edited The Texas Reformer.

For the above information we are indebted to Mrs. Ellie Walls-Montgomery and "A History of The Development and Social Policies of Negro Newspaper in Texas" by Mrs. Falsia Swinton Turner, Houston College.

Then we know that The Texas Freeman was organized in 1893 by Jack Tibbett, Emmett Scott, and C. N. Love. In the early part of this century (about 1905) we find The Houston Witness being published by Henry Clay Grovy in Houston. Also the Western Star was serving Anti-och about that time. Later in March, 1916 The Houston Observer was published by W. H. Nickerson, R. T.

Then in 1919 C. F. Richardson began The Houston Informer. On Aug. 16, 1927 J. M. Burr started the Houston Sentinel. Then about 1930 C. W. Rice started The Negro Labor News. In 1933 Albert White started The Houston Light, which in subsequent years became The Houston Guide. In 1930 C. F. Richardson started The Houston Defender.

Another of older papers of the latter part of the 19th century was The Dallas Express founded by W. E. King. Then there is the Dallas Gazette, found by J. H. Owens about 14 years ago. The Waco Messenger was founded by Rhone. Valmo Bellinger started the San Antonio Register in 1931. Galveston Clarion, Palestine Plain Dealer, and Ft. Worth Mind, published by Melton and Wise.

We know this sketch is not complete for the latter part of it we have had to rely upon our treacherous memory.

EDITOR OF TEXAS SCANDAL SHEET IS FOUND GUILTY

Judge Assails "Brotherhood Eyes" As Sewage, Devoted to Instilling Hatred In Minds of Its Readers.

DALLAS, Tex., Mar. 4—A newspaper system of torture and blackmail came to an end here Monday when W. Sidney Pittman, publisher of the Brotherhood Eyes, notorious scandal sheet, was sentenced to serve five years in Leavenworth Penitentiary for sending obscene matter through the United States mails.

Federal Judge E. W. Davidson, who passed sentence on the grey-haired publisher, assailed his newspaper as sewage.

There has been no good purpose served by the paper, the judge stated. He expressed the opinion it has been devoted to instilling hatred in the minds of its readers.

Two witnesses appeared in court against the publisher. They were Edward Snyder, an official of the Universal Life Insurance and Postal Inspector Long.

Mr. Snyder, who succeeded in taking the stand over strenuous objections of the publisher's lawyer, said Pittman offered to cease a series of attacks on the Universal Life Insurance Company if the company would subscribe for \$1,000 worth of advertising.

A letter written by Pittman to L. B. Kinchion, Sr., was introduced at the trial. The letter enclosed a bill for \$93.00. The letter stated that Pittman was publishing some articles about Kinchion, following an attack on him in his paper, "to re-establish his position."

Although defense attorney objected strenuously to the testimony of Mr. Snyder, the judge permitted it to go into the record. Mr. Snyder said he first knew Pittman back in 1903. Later he met him again in January in Dallas following publication of articles defaming his company.

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The new articles, the letter read, "have gone far in re-establishing your position. I enclose statement and remember that I am now, yours sincerely. W. Sidney Pittman."

Both District Attorney Clyde Eastus and his assistant, Mr. Jones, complimented Mr. Snyder and others who had come forward to help in securing the indictment and conviction.

Mr. Snyder said that he had been informed that for \$1,000 he could get the articles against his company suppressed and that he talked with Pittman. He said Pittman sought to sell him some advertising for \$1,000 which would have changed the attitude of the paper. He said he conferred with his home office but that they declined to do business with Pittman.

He further stated that each and every time he took it up with Dr. Walker, president of the company, Dr. Walker said that two years ago we could have stopped him, if we had paid that amount. He further stated Dr. Walker said he would not pay Pittman a dime.

Mr. Snyder said that L. B. Kinchion, Grand Chancellor for the Knights of Pythias, had been written up in the Eyes and that he had been told that money had been paid to change the attitude of the paper in his case.

In the closing stage of the case Pittman himself took the stand. He said that he had never taken money to suppress his news or in his editorial policies. He admitted offering to sell advertising to Mr. Snyder and intimated that the change in attitude might have come but Mr. Snyder did not choose to advertise.

He said his paper was one for uplifting the race and that he wrote only the editorials. But on cross-examination, United States attorneys cut Pittman to pieces with their rapid-fire questions. He was forced to admit he had paid

Newport News, Va. Press
December 4, 1937

AN ENVIABLE RECORD

The thirty-seventh anniversary edition of the *Newport News Star*, Negro newspaper of this city, is a credit to the staff which put it together and published it and to the community at large. It is packed with news of interest to its readers, it is well printed and it is well edited. J. THOMAS NEWSOME, who has been editor of the *Star* for the past 11 years, says in a front page editorial:

"The *Newport News Star* has sought to interpret as far as possible the aspirations of the Negro group, while stressing at the same time the mutual obligations of the two races to live and work in harmony for the common good.

"We have endeavored to be neither ultra-conservative nor violently radical. Our policy has been to tell the truth.

"When, in our opinion, there were just grounds for complaints, we have not hesitated to point them out, always basing our claims on an appeal to reason and fair play.

"But we have not been silent when, in our opinion, we should have spoken in praise of the cooperative community spirit that is in evidence here to all who have eyes to see.

"Of our public schools we are proud. That our men still find employment in the industries here augurs well for the future of our group. We take pride in our recreational center, and we can truthfully boast of interracial relations, impressed with good will to an extent unsurpassed in the South.

"If the *Newport News Star* has contributed even though little, to this state of things, it is justified in feeling happy on its thirty-seventh birthday and encouraged to go forward with the City of Newport News and the lower Tidewater community to even bigger and better things."

It has been our observation over a period of 25 years that the *Star* has told the truth, has been progressive, has labored unceasingly for the betterment of the Negro race and the improvement of the relationships between the two races.

We congratulate it upon its record of past service and trust that it will continue to move forward in the future as it always has in the past.

The relationship between the white people and the Negroes of this community is one of mutual understanding, friendship and endeavor. To this relationship the *Star* has contributed more than its modesty permits it to say.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1937

Washington.
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THE NORTHWEST ENTERPRISE

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Summit, Miss
Sun.
Oct. 7, 1937

With Our Colored Friends

The Mississippi Negro State Fair will be held in Jackson October 18-23.

The Mississippi State Federation of Negro Women's Clubs will meet in Jackson on October 28 and 29. This organization brings to Jackson many outstanding negro women who are known in religious and educational circles as well as in club and civic work. The objective of the Federation is a Home for Negro Delinquents. On the 29th they will assemble at Clinton and dedicate the camp and school building which have just been completed. Prominent speakers including the National President will address the assembly. Bertha Johnson, wife of Prof. J. E. Johnson, is president of the State Federation. A wide-awake woman and one that puts forth every effort for the advancement of the cause she represents, is the state president.

We are glad to note that Prof. O. B. Cobbins, Supervisor of the Jackson Negro Schools, has been granted a leave of absence to attend Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. He will be away until June, 1938, at which time he will again resume his duties. The Christ's Temple Sunday School, of which he is superintendent, surprised him with a shower of many useful gifts before his departure.

W. C. Handy, composer of the "St. Louis Blues" and many other popular songs, was honored at the National Association of Negro Musicians in St. Louis by being given a plaque on which was inscribed "Achievement Award To The Famous Composer W. C. Handy." He is now 64 and still active in the field of music.

On Friday the Negro Home Demonstration Agent Eva L. Gayten and Eydthe T. Monroe visited in the home of Jason Lundy and wife, east of Magnolia, and were delighted with the many changes in that pretty farm home. They have installed a pump and water tank operated by a McCormick engine, built a bathroom, complete with tub, lavatory and indoor toilet, put in a kitchen sink and a hot water tank operated by an

oil burner, making their home very modern. And their amiable disposition and the pleasure it gives them to have you visit them makes it a delight to spend the night with them,—and I hope to return soon.

In spite of the down pour of rain quite a number of teachers attended the pre-school conference held Saturday at the Pike County Training School under direction of the County Superintendent and our new Jeannes teacher, Beulah Alexander.

Organization of "The Spirit of Mississippi Association" to further understanding between white and negro races within the state was announced by Anselm J. Finch, director of Brandon.

He also announced that the new negro organization with the stated objects of "to have Mississippi's story told by Mississippians to encourage Mississippi talent; to introduce Mississippi products; to reveal the opportunities of the rural negro and to encourage inter-racial good will", will use the Weekly Recorder, Jackson Negro Paper, as their official organ.

The Recorder has a circulation of 2,000 and is steadily increasing, making inroads on the northern negro papers shipped into the state. F. Rodgers is present editor of the paper, and brought in the Recorder to Jackson three years ago from Louisville, Ky. Finch and Rodgers are editing and publishing the paper, telling only the better side of Mississippi which made its first appearance last week. Finch is now connected with the Mississippi Weekly.

Many outstanding negroes are members of the new organization with the support of leading white citizens of Jackson and the state.

Bessie Smith, famous "Blues" singer, was killed at noon last Sunday when the car in which she was riding overturned near Coahoma, Miss. Show folks mourned the death of the 50-year old singer when news of her death was reported.

Friends of Mary D. Vance here and at Magnolia are glad to learn that she has accepted a position in the Sweatman High School where she will teach home economics.

One of the most important meetings of negro masons to be held in the South in recent years will convene October 10th and last through October 16th, when the General Grand Masonic Congress of the United States and Canada meets in New Orleans.

Delegates from every state in the United States will attend this important meeting. The extra session has been called to map out a future program for the order throughout the country.

Prominent speakers will address the session regarding matters of national importance.

Lucinda Powell was quite ill for several days but is reported much better.

Mary Jane Crimnal is reported to be in a very serious condition.

We are sorry to report the death of the Rev. W. B. Brownlee, widely known throughout the state as editor of the Arkansas Baptist Flashlight, and an officer of the National Baptist Convention, who passed away last Friday at his home in Pine Bluff, Ark.

Myrtis Franklin Edythe T. Monroe

Atlanta Ga Constitution

December 5, 1937

Urban League.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the negro as a basis of increasing inter-racial goodwill and understanding.

While the facilities for housing negro tubercular patients both at Alto and Battle Hill are inadequate, much can be done toward the reduction of mortality for this disease and prevention of this scourge through the process of education.

In the midst of these limitations, the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association has done a remarkable job in the past two decades through a constant educational campaign and with the co-operation of many of the physicians of both races in awakening laymen.

Each year during the Thanksgiving season an annual campaign is launched for the purpose of raising a budget to continue and increase the equipment of this organization to the end that a larger number of people might benefit through its educational campaign, nurse service and medical care.

The 1937 drive is now in progress. It is the hope of those engaged in the campaign that the result shall exceed all previous drives. Letters are being sent to individuals and approaches are being made to organizations in an attempt to enlist the sympathetic and intelligent support of every individual and organized group.

The mortality rate of tuberculosis for colored people is abnormally high. An appeal for funds for the purpose of reducing these abnormalities should receive a cordial and generous response.

Recital Tomorrow.

Tomorrow night the wife of Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Moton, who is an accomplished harpist and pianist, will appear in recital at the First Congregational church under the auspices of the Wheatley branch of the Young Women's Christian Association.

The association is in need of a building designed to provide the type of activities a modern Y. W. C. A. program demands. During all the years it has existed here it has been handicapped because of the buildings which the organization has occupied have not been adapted to a full Y. W. C. A. program.

In bringing this artist to Atlanta, the association is making a gesture toward increasing intelligence concerning the association's needs as well as its program toward meeting those needs. Those who subscribe toward this effort will receive double indemnity. They will hear a well-balanced, masterfully executed and artistically interpreted musical program. They will also make a small contribution toward enlarging the Y. W. C. A. program of the city.

Guild Players.

The Guild Players, of Atlanta, will present "Brother Job" in Sale Hall at Morehouse College at 8 o'clock tomorrow night. This stirring drama of five scenes was written by Professor A. P. Turner, formerly instructor in dramatics at Florida State College, Tallahassee. It promises to be executed in rapidly moving scenes which will keep its audience on its toes from beginning to end.

Award for Archer.

The "27 Club" which includes in its membership some of the leading physicians, insurance executives, educators and social workers, holds its meetings on the 27th day of the month beginning at 8:27 o'clock. In the early part of the year it included among its activities the giving of an award to some negro citizen of Atlanta for meritorious service. The first recipient of this award, according to the unanimous decision of the club at its recent meeting, will be President S. H. Archer, of Morehouse College.

It will be recalled that the club presented a bronze plaque to the late David T. Howard, some years

ago, in recognition of his continuing in business for half a century.

President Archer was born in Petersburg, Va. After receiving his preliminary education in the public school system of Petersburg, he entered Waylan Seminary, in Washington, D. C., which later became Virginia Union and is now located in Richmond, Va.

Following his graduation from this institution he attended and graduated from Colgate University and did three summers of graduate work at Columbia University in New York city.

In 1902, he began his professional career as teacher at Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn.

Here 32 Years.

After teaching there three years he came in 1905 to Morehouse College, where he has remained for the past 32 years. He has served as football coach, as teacher, as dean, as acting president and as president. In 1932, he was recipient of the doctor of divinity degree conferred by Colgate University and received the degree of master of arts from Morehouse College in 1923.

No person has had more to do with the development of Morehouse College in the past quarter of a century than is true of President Archer. No member of the faculty, during that period, has been more universally loved by the student body than he. His life and that of the late Dr. Hope were complimentary of each other. There were certain things that needed to be done in the development of Morehouse College that President Hope could do and President Archer could not do. Likewise, there were many necessary things to be done that President Hope could not do which President Archer could not do. In this complimentary manner, these two men labored together in building up one of the most effective training centers for men in the nation.

The "27 Club" award will be presented to President Archer on January 1 in connection with the emancipation exercises at Big Bethel church, under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The December issue of Opportunity magazine carries an article on the Mountain View Dairy, owned and operated by Dr. N. B. Nathan. Because of Dr. Nathan's connection with the Atlanta University for a number of years, this article will probably be widely read in educational and professional circles in Atlanta.

Coincidentally, this issue of the magazine is the valedictory effort of the retiring editor, Elmer Anderson Carter. Beginning January 1, Editor Carter will be employed by the state of New York as a member of the Board of Appeals of the Unemployment Insurance.

A few weeks ago, Dr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, was appointed a member of the board of examiners by the Civil Service Commission of the state of New York.

The Urban League movement is recognized as a training center by public officials, municipal, state and federal executives. Perhaps no single organization in America has been responsible for as many negroes occupying welfare positions as the Urban League movement.

When an employe of the League Movement performs his duties in accordance with the standards set by the organization, he is sought after by institutions, organizations and departments of government in need of scientifically trained personnel.

The departure of Editor Carter will afford an opportunity for some other nationally-known person to push his way up the ladder to national and international recognition.